

THE COLEMAN BULLETIN

VOLUME VI.

COLEMAN, (Alberta) FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, 1918

NUMBER 4

Summer Suits!

MEN'S
STYLISH
SUITS

We have a large stock of nice suits for men.

Newest Styles

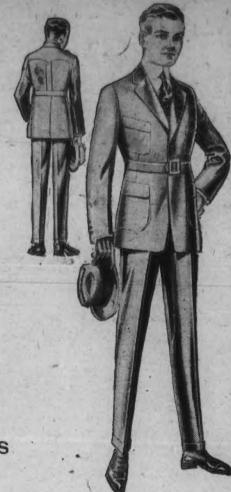
Newest Patterns

Our Prices are Most Reasonable
From \$15 to \$35.

Cecil Gower

THE MEN'S STORE

COLEMAN, ALTA.



Summer School Opens Tuesday.

Annual Camp Event To
Be More Attractive
Than Ever.

Under the auspices of the Alberta Sunday School Confederation, and Boys' Co-Operative Committee, a Boys' Camp Conference, for boys and leaders 15 years and over, will be held at Star Creek, two miles west of Coleman, from July 2nd to 9th.

This will be followed by a Summer School and Girls' Camp for girls of 15 years and over, and all adults, from July 9th to July 17th.

The camp is being conducted along undenominational lines, and the invitation to attend is interprovincial in scope. The site selected for the camp is an ideal one for the purpose, and the staff of speakers and instructors is exceptional enough to make this occurrence of an annual event a decidedly memorable one.

Those taking part in the programme during the first week are as follows:

Rev. D. E. Thomas Ph. D., Edmonton.

Rev. J. W. Stevenson M.A., Nanton, Taylor Station, Toronto, National leader in boys' work.

Rev. J. P. Westman, Central Church, Calgary, General Secretary.

The second week the staff will include in addition to the above:

Rev. Theo. Powell, Sup't. Methodist Missions, Calgary.

Rev. J. Ferguson D.D., Sup't. Presbyterian Missions, Calgary.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, Nanton, Member of Manitoba Legislative Assembly, Senator, Y.W.C.A., Winnipeg.

D. A. Telfer M.A., Carmangay.

Rev. J. P. Westman was here this week completing local arrangements, and everything is in readiness for the opening of the camp on Tuesday.

The boy's day is laid out as follows:

7 a.m.—Arise.
7.30—Breakfast and camp duties.
9 a.m.—Lectures.
10.30—Organized sport.
12 a.m.—Tent duties and inspection.
12.30—Dinner.
2 p.m.—Lectures.
3.30—Games and bathing.
5—Relaxation.
6—Supper.
7.30—Games and hikes.
9—Camp fire chats.
10—Good night. Silence reigns.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Day of Intercession for Our Soldiers.

Sunday next, June 30th, is being observed as a day of prayer on behalf of those who are fighting and for our Empire generally. All church people are invited to make a great effort on this day. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a.m., and there will be evening service at 7 p.m., with sermon, in which special reference will be made to the war.

H. CLAY, Priest in Charge.

OFF FOR LETHBRIDGE

Four teams from Coleman will take part in the contest at Lethbridge on July 1st, a First Aid and Rescue Work team from each mine. The international rescue team will be Alen A. Brown, captain; Dave Randell, Malcolm Morrison and Wm. Roughhead, and the first aid will be represented by R. Morgan Dick Greenhalgh, D. Roberts, Ted. Barnes and James Glendenning. The McGillivray rescue team will be composed of Sandy Dewar, Gus James, James Beveridge, Hugh Dunlop and A. Dow. The personnel of the first aid could not be ascertained in time for this issue.

Institutional Church S.S. Anniversary.

The Anniversary Service of the Sunday School of the Institutional Church exceeded all expectation, in attendance, in spirit and in enthusiasm.

The children led the singing at the three services and sang a special anthem at the morning and evening service.

The Rev. Dr. Ferguson gave a very practical talk on "Learn the Scriptures in youth," at the morning services.

In the afternoon the children

were out in full force and excelled themselves in the rendering of the hymns and in recitation.

The pastor occupied the chair and spoke a few words on the co-operation of the home with the Sunday School. There was a large turnout of grown-ups and all spoke in heartiest praise of the programme put up by the children. Dr. Ferguson gave an address "Be Ready," and illustrated his remarks by producing his registration card.

In the evening the Dr. gave

one of the most forceful addresses ever delivered in Coleman.

His subject was "Waiting on God."

He divided it thus:

Waiting on God—waiting for God—waiting with God. He

showed great skill and wisdom in his whole discourse.

He was up-to-the-minute in dealing with the problems before the nation and our attitude towards it and towards God.

On Monday evening the boys

and girls gave a splendid pro-

gramme of songs and recita-

tions. Mr. Jas. Fairhurst was

in the chair. He occupied the

position with tact and ability.

It was a feast of good things

and the audience showed their

appreciation of the efforts of

the young folks by continued

applause.

The anniversary will stand

out in the annals of the S.S. as

one of the best days in the year.

Too much praise cannot be given

to those who made it such a

huge success. Among others

the S.S. feels indebted to Miss

Mary Black, who presided at the

organ, and Messrs. Evans and

Gate, who trained the children.

Dr. Ferguson could not refrain

from saying "that Coleman Sun-

day School was one of the best

in Alberta."

REGISTRATION COMPLETE

The work of registration was completed on Saturday, June 22nd, with the following result: Males, 971; Females, 477; total, 1448. This comprises the territory from the Pelletier Lumber Co. west to the B. C. boundary.

As the Deputies had been in attendance in the school Building every night during the week the work on Saturday was comparatively light.

It is gratifying to know that

all the work has been done by

Volunteers and the work com-

pleted without the expenditure

of one dollar.

The thanks of the Committee in charge are extended to the members of the Red Cross society, the Boys' Club, the School Teachers, the Post Office officials, and all other citizens who in many cases at a good deal of inconvenience to themselves so cheerfully offered their services to assist in carrying the work to a successful conclusion.

INTERCESSIONAL SERVICE

Don't forget that the nation—and you are part of it—asked to wait on God in prayer and intercession next Sunday, 30th June. Rev. D. K. E. will have

Session extend a hearty invitation to all to worship with them in the Institutional Church on that day.

A Snap For The Public!

B. P. McEwen,
JEWELER

Has joined up with His Majesty's forces and leaves shortly to go into training. Therefore, in order to clear off accounts owing wholesalers we are offering you the

**HIGH-CLASS STOCK OF
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Cut Glass, China,
Leather Goods, Etc.,
AT
Sacrifice Prices.**

Remember this Stock carries the **QUALITY** mark, and all will be sold at prices unheard of before in Coleman.

FISHING TACKLE

This year we have secured a very complete line of Fishing Tackle. We are sure we can satisfy you.

H. C. McBURNEY - Druggist
PHONE 44

**OUR STOCK OF
-- Fresh and Cured Meats --**

is at all times the very best that can be procured, and includes the best brands of Bacon, Hams, etc., on the market.

If you are not already a customer of ours give us a trial. We can please you.

The V. H. LOWDEN CO.

Canada Food Board License No. 9 2014

AT EASTON'S

**A large shipment of "SPORT" and
"PANAMA" Hats just arrived.**

Also a nice assortment of LACED HATS for Children.

Hats & Trimmings in stock before this last shipment
ON SALE AT

10 p.c. Discount.

The Western Canadian Co-Operative

Trading Company, Limited

J. B. STEWART

MANAGER

Plums

Fresh Tomatoes

Peaches

Potatoes

Apricots

Cabbages

Pineapples

Onions

Oranges

Beets

Bananas

Carrots

Strawberries

Turnips

Cherries

The Bestial Turk

One of the Greatest Obstacles to the Restoration of World Peace

German papers deplore the loss of the Gothen and the Breslau, the two former German cruisers put out of action in the battle fought at the Dardanelles. The loss weakens Turkey, destroying her last effective naval strength. What Germany deplores makes civilized men every whit more glad that the war is one of the greatest obstacles to the restoration of world peace. Germany for her own ends not only desires that he shall retain Constantinople and the regions of Anatolia and Asia. Turkey, adjacent to that vast, inhabited chieftain by Ottomans, but that the Turkish empire as constituted before the war shall remain intact. Even were the problems of religion, Poland, and the like of Russia settled to the satisfaction of the Allies, peace would be impossible so long as Germany continued to demand the restoration of Palestine of Mesopotamia, and of Armenia. It may be that after Turkey, with Germany as her overlord, would be less cruel and anti-Christian than in the past, but the experiences of the Armenians during the past three years, while under influence, have been supreme at Constantinople, give little hope of reform.

The representatives of the kaiser did not even make an audible protest when Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey set their corps of murderers to work in 1915 upon the hideous task of exterminating the Armenian people. There were audible protests from certain sections of the German people, but that was nothing to official Germany—she stained with the blood of the villagers of Belgium—stained with unmoved while hundreds of thousands of Armenians were massacred and cold-blooded. The outrages on Armenians continued for many months. Did Germany permit the slaughter of the most industrious and commercially successful people in Asia Minor to continue unbroken? The opinion of the Armenians would at the close of the war give the Turk a free hand in the markets of Asiatic Turkey? That explanation, with its direful consequences, must be set aside lightly. Germany could not put a stop to the Armenian atrocities by a word of stern reprobation. That word was not spoken. And because it was not spoken, the kaiser will stand forever linked in history with the leaders of the Young Turks—murderers all.

That these wholesale assassins, who, in Asia, Armenia, Persia, and Arabia, and Mesopotamia, returned to them is incredible. Henry Cabot Lodge, in the United States senate a little over a month ago, put the case of civilization against the Turk in these words:

"The Ottoman Turks have been in Europe since the fifteenth century

In the days of their success they

Christendom. In the long centuries

of their decay they have been the

pest and the curse of Europe.

Now, in the last century, they

were conquerors, warlike, the ex-

cutors in countless massacres.

The Turks are brave soldiers and

good fighting men; but there pride

must stop. There is not one word

to be said in defence of the Turks

as a people. They have been

the curse of the world.

They have been the cause of

many wars. The massacres

of which they have been guilty

which stretch back to the day

of their arrival and which have

been waged during the last

nineteenth century, almost always

hateful and imagination. In

fact, it must be said that never

have the massacres been so frightful

as they have been since the

passing under German domination.

At least half of the Armenian

people have been slaughtered in cold

blood and the remainder is only pre-

served now because a large

Armenia has fallen under Russian

control and the other Armenians

have taken refuge there. Such a na-

tion as this—such a government, I

should say, as this—is a curse to

modern civilization. Like a pesti-

lence, it breeds forth contagion

upon the innocent air."

The bestial Turk, driven from the lands he has ravaged for centuries by the valor of British and French soldiers, who have died on many a blood-soaked battlefield in neutral Asia since the war began, cannot be permitted to return under the protection of German bayonets. His friends would do the cup of his iniquities is full to overflowing—

Toronto Globe.

Crown Prince Willie tells Canadian prisoners that he intends to bring Canada after the war. And that may come to pass, too. Willie may be a fugitive from the wrath of his own people—a wanderer on the face of the earth—Hamilton Herald.

"I never talk back to my wife."

"How disagreeable you must be at times!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MURINE Granulated Eyelash.
Some time, Europe, made by
the best and most delicate
relied by Murine. Try it in
your eyes no smearing, just eyes
At Your Druggist's or by
Mail. Price 25c. Postage 5c. Free
Eye Salve, in Tube. See, For Eyes of the Eye—Free.
Ask Murine Eye Company, Chicago.

W. N. U. 1198

To Utilize Game Supply

Restrictions Might Be Relaxed on Account of Food Shortage

The game supply, however, as pointed out by the British ministry, succeeded in increasing by more than 30 per cent above the average of pre-war seasons, the number deer killed during the season of 1916-17. Lord Riddell, who attended a meeting of the committee at which he expressed his approval of the work already accomplished in the desire of the committee to continue its efforts in the interests of the national food supply. He pointed out the importance of providing as much venison as possible as substitute for beef and mutton among all classes of consumers.

In many parts of Canada there are large numbers of deer, caribou and other animals suitable for food, which are protected by the present game protection legislation. In view of the critical condition in regard to food supply and the necessity of sending from this country to the front extra supplies of food, the question may well be raised whether some temporary relaxing of these game restrictions should not be made in order that all available substitutes might be utilized to relieve the pressure of supplies by releasing additional quantities of deer, caribou and bacon from domestic consumption.

Under date of August 14, 1917, the food controller wrote to the present chief of the corps of murderers to work in 1915 upon the hideous task of exterminating the Armenian people. There were audible protests from certain sections of the German people, but that was nothing to official Germany—she stained with the blood of the villagers of Belgium—stained with unmoved while hundreds of thousands of Armenians were massacred and cold-blooded. The outrages on Armenians continued for many months. Did Germany permit the slaughter of the most industrious and commercially successful people in Asia Minor to continue unbroken? The opinion of the Armenians would at the close of the war give the Turk a free hand in the markets of Asiatic Turkey? That explanation, with its direful consequences, must be set aside lightly. Germany could not put a stop to the Armenian atrocities by a word of stern reprobation. That word was not spoken. And because it was not spoken, the kaiser will stand forever linked in history with the leaders of the Young Turks—murderers all.

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Distribution

Charge too High

What It Costs to Get Peach Jam From the Local Station to the Wage-Earner's Table

This paper has already printed two articles giving exact figures to the comparative cost of manufacturing certain foodstuffs, what it costs to bring them long distances to this city, and what it costs to distribute them in the city.

It is clear that the third item on these figures appears far too large a portion of the final selling price of the goods. In this period of war it is especially desirable to consider whether this local charge can be reduced. This is the point at which the world will soon day laugh itself for taking Germany's pretensions to monopoly so seriously.

It is in the autumn of 1914, when she was at the apogee of her military strength, fighting a war taken by surprise and unprepared.

This too, France, drove the Germans back and said that they must get the German's share of the pie—

Victories, she has gained, to be sure, in Serbia, in Rumania, and in

high cost.

It is in the Orient or, rather, in

Asia Minor, that man has met man

for man and gun for gun.

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NEW METHOD BELIEVED TO HAVE PUT END TO SUBMARINE MENACE

CONTRA-SUBMARINE TO DEAL WITH PIRATES
A Vessel That Stalks the Noiseless U-Boats. By a Wonderful Listening Device, and Shoots Torpedoes at its Prey on the Principle of a Shot Gun

Have they stopped the submarines? Use your own judgment, but consider carefully the significant developments of the last few weeks.

For they are the most significant of the war since the submarine campaign was begun by the Germans.

First—the facts: The reported sinkings of a week ago were the lowest, and one ship of considerable size being torpedoed.

Second—Arthur Pollen, the foremost writer-expert on naval affairs, has changed over completely on his views of the possibility of the submarine menace being stopped. He had refused to believe that any weapon could be devised by which the submarine could be combated.

Third—Marley F. Hay of the Denby-Hay Submarine company last week before his fellow members of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers told for the first time of the contra-submarine that stalks the noiseless U-boats and is a wonderful device and shoots many torpedoes at its prey simultaneously on the principle of a shotgun.

These are the developments in a nutshell. All three may be unrelated, but the probabilities are that they are closely related to one another. We are safe in assuming that the report of the sinkings is correct: it is known that Arthur Pollen is to be called to Washington without a full knowledge of a new factor in the hands of the British navy, and we have only the revelation of the contra-submarine, but also a wealth of first hand knowledge on U-boats that gives an entirely new point of view of the situation in the speech of Mr. Hay.

An up-to-date German submarine is a well balanced vessel, said a Scotch builder. "The vessel can remain stationary with only the tops of her fully extended periscopes exposed. The submarines have sensitive listening devices and are nearly silent."

The first little success was had in combating submarines. Later developments, however, made it possible to hear even an invisible submarine and to approximate its direction.

"Contra-submarines of this kind, however, do all their work submerged and should probably be armed with torpedoes," he said.

"Many should be fired at once on the principle of a shotgun, since a submarine may be from 20 to 30 feet beneath the water surface. These groups of torpedoes may be fired in the bow of the contra-submarine. In stalking enemy submarines in this way, however, the element of chance is great."

Hay carried out a single shred of evidence to show the England has been "getting" the U-boats from sub-surface boats, and the much press-agented "depth bomb" has been declared to be unreliable. Not the least of the reasons to suspect that Germany is calling in her submarines for any particular purpose.

Putting two and two together, many an expert has learned that loss of a submarine does not always make four in this war. And it is true that Mr. Hay "qualifies his revelation" of the contra-submarine with "the element of chance." But he has revived an idea designed to impress long ago the British designed to impress long ago the idea that a submarine can fight a submarine.

Less than two weeks ago Sir Simon Lake of Bridgeport, Conn., said the Lake of the Woods that it was absolutely impossible to beat the submarine. What the American expert will have to say after a conference with Mr. Hay—visiting submarine expert—will be interesting. And the benefit of Mr. Lake's knowledge will be interesting.

Mr. Hay does not imply, he states that the British navy is using this method against submarines, but he notes the world wide developments make it possible to hear even an invisible submarine and approximate its direction." And note the lowered number of sinkings. The contra-submarine and its shotgun torpedoes tubes can hardly be taken out on the appearance of being the cause.

But look upon the submarine situation in the light of the statement of Mr. Hay. He went on to add: "I talked personally with Von Tirpitz in 1911," the builder declared. "The admiral then told me that he considered submarines the experimental stage of naval warfare, and that the German government was not at all convinced that they would form an essential or conspicuous part of future naval campaigns."

"He was not, as I well known fact that as far as submarines were concerned Germany was a third class power. When the war began Germany had only 25 submarines in commission, and the dozen or so Kapp-Gormla type von Tirpitz explained apologetically that they had been built for experimental purposes."

"Considering her limitations," Mr. Hay declares, "Germany could only have had 200 submarines in commission last May. If all her public and private shipyards are being used exclusively to building of submarines, she probably is part of the 30,000 francs collected in his honor in the United States for French war char-

so-called submarine cruisers of 2,800 tons' displacement.

"Early in the war, the methods of defense against submarine were a patrol launch armed with two-inch and three-inch guns. The knife edges and net cutters were put on the submarines by Germany and they were used with great success to outrun the patrol boats. The latest German submarines have six-inch guns and are formidable opponents to a destroyer. On the latest submarine the periscopes are sometimes 10 feet long in order to reduce dangers from ramming."

"Early in the war, Germany found that sinking merchantmen with 18-inch or 20-inch torpedoes was expensive and inconvenient. Now a 14-inch torpedo is used."

Never before has an authorized British authority spoken so frankly and clearly on the submarine question. His statements were a decided addition to knowledge on the subject.

Unfaltering England

The Business of Overpowering the Military Madmen

Over and over again, with variations in the language, but with the spirit unflinchingly always the same, England has declared that she will carry on the war until her aims are accomplished, and that without a doubt knowledge of a new factor in the hands of the British navy, and we have only the revelation of the contra-submarine, but also a wealth of first hand knowledge on U-boats that gives an entirely new point of view of the situation in the speech of Mr. Hay.

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But look upon the submarine situation in the light of the statement of Mr. Hay. He went on to add: "I talked personally with Von Tirpitz in 1911," the builder declared. "The admiral then told me that he considered submarines the experimental stage of naval warfare, and that the German government was not at all convinced that they would form an essential or conspicuous part of future naval campaigns."

"He was not, as I well known fact that as far as submarines were concerned Germany was a third class power. When the war began Germany had only 25 submarines in commission, and the dozen or so Kapp-Gormla type von Tirpitz explained apologetically that they had been built for experimental purposes."

"Considering her limitations," Mr. Hay declares, "Germany could only have had 200 submarines in commission last May. If all her public and private shipyards are being used exclusively to building of submarines, she probably is part of the 30,000 francs collected in his honor in the United States for French war char-

Tortured by German Monsters

Harrowing Tales of the Sufferings of Prisoners in Hunland

The gravest record of German crimes against prisoners of war that has yet been made public is contained in the memoirs of 100 survivors of French prisoners now interned in Switzerland, of the treatment they received while in German territory.

The investigation was carried out at the request of the Swiss foreign office by the celebrated Dutch physician, Dr. de Christiaen, who, by a strange accident, died on the very day on which he revised the last portion of the prison. The record is now published with a preface by Professor Letulle of the French Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Monsaiglon, of the French Medical Service, who was captured at Verdun on October 1914, gives this account of conditions at Gussow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1914 and 1915.

The Russians were treated like beasts. But Germans, though very nervous, captured creatures the most miserable of all and the most cruelly used of all were British. They were always the last and the worst served; when ill the hungry were fed for hours, but the healthy were fed for a fragment of bread. When they had nothing more to sell, no shirt or stockings or blankets, they came into the hospital, naked, stark naked and died of hunger. It was a sight to pierce the heart.

Dr. Chon, captured on August 22, 1915, makes the most terrible report. He says that after his capture he was led back towards the prison. We saw there an execution squad; before it lay on a slope at the side of the road a German soldier and a prisoner who had just been shot. We approached and saw . . . our half dead Red Cross men who had not been spared. One noncommissioned officer was finished with a revolver when any still moved. He pointed us in German the order to point out to him those of our men who still breathed.

Dr. Chon indignantly refused to shoot any more, but he was shot, too, when a German officer appeared. To him the French doctor pointed out that Red Cross men were being murdered and the officer, after a hesitation, ordered the executioner to stop. But he said it would be better to "finish off" at once the slightly wounded. Dr. Chon dissuaded him and they followed this scene.

Speaking French, he shouted to our poor men who had been shot, telling them: "All who can, come with us. Courage, we will see you safely through." It was a heartrending scene and after a long sight to see men miraculously escape from death, disengaging themselves in lamentable pickle-reef, she lay at dead. One had his nose completely blown off, another his leg, another his head, another his leg. They implored us to take them with us. We thought we should be able, after handing over our wounded to the Red Cross, to get them to a hospital and remove the others whom we could not take with us at the moment. It was then that Sergeant-Major Le Bihannec, who was at that time a sergeant, saw a British soldier at a sentry point blank range because he did not stop at the sentry's order. He saw another British soldier killed by a sergeant with his bayonet. He had a discussion. Then he broke his jaw and he died the next day.

The fiendish torture was inflicted on the prisoners. Some were placed in hot-chambers under coke ovens until they consented to work. They were beaten with thongs and were likely if they paid 5d a day for their labor.

A Novel Experiment

Color Vibrations Cure Shell-shocked Nerves

A novel experiment of treating soldiers suffering from shell shock and over-wrought nerves, by color vibrations is being made in McCaul's Hospital. The test is the idea of H. K. Prosser, a famous color expert.

"Shell shock is a disease of the tissues of the brain," he said. "The correct vibrations of color will build up the brain. I plan to do away with the sense of disorientation which affects the nerves by introducing the color vibrations of out-of-doors. I paint the ceiling the color of the sky, the walls lemon-yellow, the color of sunflowers, the floor the color of burning buds. As the patient becomes stronger I'll introduce stronger vibrations such as violet and orange."

The hospital in the hospital is being decorated under the direction of Professor Prosser, for tests upon shell-shocked officers.

The Flanders Hell

What Berlin thinks of the capture of Passchendaele is reflected in an article in the Berlin Post, Berlin, which says in part: "Gas clouds covered all our men with a thick rust and then the flame throwers began, against which no measure could prevent. The men fell like stones on the neck. Tank after tank rolled forward and behind, these same Scots and Canadians, our reserves made a counter-attack and the murderer broke out afresh. The battle ebbed away, but no rest came."

Senator Died of Grief

Charles Seline, senator for the Alsace department, died of grief and privation while being taken to Germany as a hostage. Senator Seline, who was 71 years old, remained in his home in Paris, among his constituents throughout the German occupation. He was forced to accompany the retreating Germans after seeing his house and sugar plant destroyed and his estate ravaged.

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Economy in New York

Hotels and Restaurants Effecting Great Savings in Meat

New York City, which has always taken pride in its national reputation for extravagance, particularly in its magnificent hotels and eating places, is fast gaining a position in food saving that will be a cause for even greater pride in the city. The need for economy is great. And the hotels of the metropolis are taking the lead in establishing this new reputation. From figures received by the U.S. food administration from the various cities, it is seen that New York is saving in meat and wheat through the scrupulous observance of Meatless Tuesday and Wheatless Wednesday, and other conservation measures which they have adopted. It is clear that New York hotels and restaurants are doing far more in proportion than the homes of the nation to save the foods America must ship to the European nations who are fighting its battles against Prussian autocracy.

If hotel men and eating places in other cities are doing as well as those in New York and if private homes were saving with the same economy, the amount of wheat, meat, fat and sugar that would be gained for shipment to our allies would be enormous.

The saving of wheat in the larger hotels and restaurants in New York City are already significant. Well towards a thousand barrels of flour a week, and more than a thousand tons of meat, and this in spite of the fact that the movement has hardly more than fairly started, and new establishments are joining every day.

Actual figures received show that the hotels and restaurants of New York are saving on meat, November 13, the saving in meat amounted to 193,545 pounds, or 96.7 tons.

The saving of wheat flour on Wednesday, November 14, was 101,295 pounds, or 50.5 tons, of 50 barrels. Through the saving of certain meals from their daily menus and reducing to serve meat at banquets, further conservation was effected by hotels and restaurants, swelling the quantity of meat saved in New York during the whole week of November 12, to 232,254 pounds, or 116.2 tons.

By the use of whole or partial substitutes, often in combination with bread and pastries, the saving in wheat flour for the week is increased to 121,554 pounds, or 60.8 tons, or about 626 pounds.

Provision dealers who supply New York with meat, report a considerable decrease in sales since the adoption of Meatless Tuesdays. One firm, which supplies only hotels of the better class with "choice" meats, reported a decrease of 50 per cent for Tuesday. A wholesale house selling to both butchers and hotels reports a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent in weekly sales.

China and the War

Not Possible to Put a Chinese Force Into the Field

Although China has definitely broken with Germany and is at war, there are obvious reasons why the Far Eastern Republic cannot hope to play a very important part as a belligerent in the war.

It is a very important part as a belligerent in the war, and the Chinese seem to shirk the consequences of a declaration of war, nor any unwillingness to aid the allies to the extent of China's power. But her limitations place China in a position of great difficulty.

General Gordon was one of the first to recognize the potentialities of the Chinaman as a soldier. When he was only a lad, by competent officers, Chinese troops were regarded as incapable of splendid service. But to put a Chinese force into the field at the present time, fully equipped, is not feasible. The existing army is not responding to the call of national warfare. It has no heavy guns, its field guns are far from efficient, and it is practically without transport and aviation service. The officers are not trained on modern scientific lines and the discipline is not up to mark.

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WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE FULLY MOBILIZED FOR WAR WORK

THE VOLUNTARY DRAFTING OF ALL CLASSES

Lady Chetwynd, Who Has Been Active in Women's War Work In England, Contrasts Conditions on This Side of the Atlantic

As to Assistance of Women in Helping to Win the War

Flags flying in confusion over the time of peace; soldiers creating garrison garrisons in barracks; a patriotic air determination to defeat Germany at whatever cost is almost without exception the first comment of a visitor from England or France.

"It is hard to believe from the appearance of New York that there is

no small risk. They must take all precautions of metal out of their clothes, to the danger in order to defend themselves from the drosses of explosion. Their uniforms consist of overalls and a cap.

It is something to ask a woman to work at making shells for the killing of men, but they have overlooked that because of the great principle at stake.

"This, then, strikes me as the greatest difference between the appearance of war preparations in this country and those of Great Britain; you have not the same spirit of saving man power by summoning women to every possible employment. I know the women here will respond when called upon for

"The beautiful dresses I see here, the open, the sandy display in the shops, all these seem of a different world from that of London.

"My first night in New York made me realize more sharply how far we are from London. The lights were turned on, so gory gross but so different from London. When evening comes there it is like primitive night."

Lady Chetwynd has been active in the work of women's relief in England. Soon after the beginning of the war she appeared on the stage in a play given by the New York Times.

A Big Contract

Woman Holds Position of First Importance in Feeding the Convalescent Soldiers

One of the biggest jobs in the Dominion today is held by a woman, Miss Vilma M. Ryley, general manager of the Canadian Red Cross Society's military hospitals commission, upon whose behalf the keys to every kitchen in the military convalescent hospitals of Canada were turned over.

Miss Ryley is responsible for 35,000 meals every day. In what ratio the men of the 110,000 men in the various hospitals today depend upon her genius only the medical officers can tell. The men from coast to coast declare that the meals in the Canadian hospitals are the best ever.

Roast beef with brown gravy, after dinner, when half the men had hard tack had to suffice, looks like the Feast of the Prodigal Son to the men. At the discharge depots at Halifax and Quebec when they first came to the men who had been fed on the best of their arrival.

There is, first, the signal whistle for men to clear the mess hall. Next the men are sent to the exchanges may shelter. You can hear the thrashing of the engines in the air; then our guns going off, trying to turn our guns around, the broken shell pieces falling on the roof. It is an experience which one who has not been through it cannot conceive.

"Of all the work that the women of England are doing, the bravest of all, I think, is the work in the am-

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COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

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B. N. WOODHULL, Editor and Publisher.

COLEMAN, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, 1918

Editorial Comment

Inconsistency the Trouble.

At times there is news of protest on the part of the farmers in regard to the conscription of Class 1 men from the farms, and quite a number of people are led into the belief that there is a possibility of serious trouble from this quarter in the future.

Generally, speaking, however, the greater amount of the opposition to conscription is due to what appeared to be a vacillating policy on the part of the authorities. After exempting all those actively engaged in farming operations and instituting a nation wide campaign of production, just as the farmers were engaged whole heartedly in this the men they were depending on were called to the colors. When in addition to this youths of nineteen were ordered to register it is little wonder opposition developed. When the military situation became critical a large number of men who had tried to enlist previously, but had been turned down as physically unfit, were conscripted, frequently after they had made extensive preparations for farming operations. These men were naturally indignant.

Military necessity will largely excuse the government for what has happened, but no one will be inclined to congratulate them on their foresight or any kind of sight for that matter, and it cannot be expected under the circumstances that there will not be more or less dissatisfaction among those adversely affected by the draft.

Everything at the present time indicates that Canada is in the war to the end with all her resources, and that further sacrifices required will be met heroically. The more the winning of the war becomes a recognized necessity, everyone realizes that at the utmost the calls on Canadians have been comparatively light.

Good News From Italy.

The Italian victory on the Piave is regarded by many military observers of the war as the greatest reverse the Teutonic allies have yet received, as internal troubles in Austria are very likely to be aggravated by the failure of the offensive, which to all appearances is ending in a complete rout of the Austrians forces. Germany's effort to rush troops to the help of the Austrians cannot fail to weaken their offensive on the west front and it will take some time to get sufficient help to Italy to retrieve the situation there. In the meantime American and Canadian troops are pouring into France at a rate that will shortly assure a superiority over the enemy in man power. The situation certainly looks hopeful from every point of view.

Quality Sacrificed to Quantity.

With dry weather threatening the crops in the prairie provinces it becomes a matter of grave doubt if the campaign for greater production of wheat will not end disastrously. The bulk of the increased acreage was due largely to the sowing of wheat on land that would otherwise have been summer-fallow or sown to oats, and an attempt to increase the acreage in the face of a shortage of help would not lead to extra work being put on the land to insure results. An exceptionally favorable season would have justified the indiscriminate sowing of wheat by the farmers, but to inaugurate a campaign on that assumption would not appeal to the average agriculturist. Wheat exceeding two dollars per bushel was an incentive for farmers to sow it. The effort should have been to have the wheat well sown, not to sow more of it.

Registrants Should be Branded.

Difficulties are already being experienced by travellers who have left home without their registration certificates and it is very likely this trouble will increase rather than diminish in the future. The slip of paper furnished the registrant is small enough to be easily lost, and it would not be a difficult matter to forget it and leave it behind when making an excursion abroad. The fact of being at war is beginning to be serious even if you are not eligible in Class 1.

The Calgary Herald considers there should be no criticism of the government at the present time on the part of the newspapers. The Emperor of Austria would agree heartily with the Herald since the Italian offensive was undertaken, and the Kaiser has cinched the matter by taking all the German newspapers into his own hands. When there is a Canadian government that can't stand for newspaper criticism it will be about time to consider moving to Germany.

Rain has fallen in practically the whole of the wheat section of the country, although not as heavy as wished in some places. Where the crops were not damaged to too great an extent recovery will be rapid, although it is decidedly late in the season. It would appear, however, that there is no hope of anything but a medium crop should future conditions prove favorable.

GERMANY PLANS FOR THE NEXT WAR

Prussian Militarism Preparing in Theory For a World's War of the Future.

Some months ago a cable despatch announced the publication in Germany of a book on the war by Baron Von Freytag-Loringhoven, Lieutenant-General and Deputy Chief of the German Imperial Staff. "Deductions from the world war," as the volume was entitled, was written for Germany's consumption and its export, was prohibited. A few copies found their way across the frontier, and the translation is now made available, a few suggestive extracts are here given:

"Only under the absolute command of a war lord can an army achieve a really vigorous development. It cannot be emphasized too often what an immense debt the Prussian army—and therewith all Germany—owes to the Prussian Kings.

"Nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace . . . a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments."

"War has its basis in human nature and as long as human nature remains unaltered, war will continue to exist, as it has existed already for thousands of years. The often quoted saying of Moltke that wars are inhuman, but eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream, will continue to be true.

"We misconstrue reality, if we im-

agine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreements. Such agreements will, in the future, as in the past, be concluded from time to time between States. The further development of international courts of arbitration, and the elimination of many causes of dispute by their agency, lie within the realm of possibility, but any such agreements will after all only be treaties which will not on every occasion be capable of holding in check the forces seething within the States. Therefore the idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace, remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud spiritued nation.

"In any event, as regards us Germans the World War should dismember us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan sentimentality. If our enemies, both our secret and our avowed enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them.

"In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its battle-ready young fleet."

This frank revelation of the Prussian mentality emphasizes the absolute necessity of an Allied victory of the most overwhelming character.

is their motto and when holidays are mentioned the reply is: "What will our men at the front do if we go holiday-making?" Girls who never tied their own shoes nor stuck to anything continuously for thirty minutes, work continuously through a long day for weeks and months side by side with their former maids or women from the fields.

Skilled workmen have been glad to teach these brave and plucky women the secrets of trade efficiency. Excavating for factories, actually laying the bricks and doing the carpentering is being done every day in order to release men for the front.

"Farmerettes" is a name which carries a pleasant suggestion of picturesqueness, but often it stands for such unenviable tasks as cleaning pigsties or such nerve-racking work as tending horses when one is actually afraid of the creatures. "Make the most of yourself and be worthy of the trust that has been placed in you," was the British Government's advice to applicants for service in the women's Land Army. Not one of the more than 5,000,000 women engaged in war work has failed to heed the message.

C. P. R. Shops Now Employ Women.

In accordance with the plans now used all over the world, the Ogden shops in Calgary have started to employ women to do the work of men wherever possible to relieve the tension caused by the shortage of all labor and 23 women in oversize may now be seen shunting and at other work about the shop. The women are given the same work as men were receiving for the class of work and according to the best information are giving the best of satisfaction.


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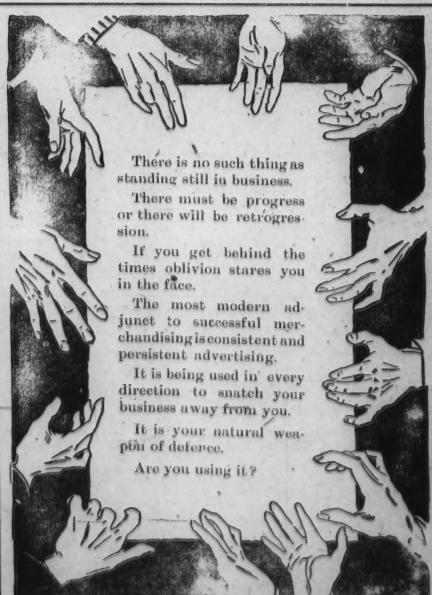
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Grand Union

HOTEL & RESTAURANT

Short Order Service—Open
Day and Night

Board by Month

Good Service for Transients

Chong Sing, Proprietor

Canada Food Board License No. 10-1318

GENERAL

Blacksmithing & Woodworking

Prompt attention to all
orders and satisfaction
guaranteed. Your pat-
ronage solicited.

A. E. Knowles

E. DISNEY

LUMBER
Dealer and
Contractor

Dealer in Lumber, Sash
Doors, Shingles, Lath
Cement and Plaster etc.

Wall Board and Beaver
Board always in stock.

Coleman Alberta

Plante & Antel

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

Drawing of every description at-
tended to with promptness.
Good rigs and careful drivers for
commercial and pleasure trade.
Charges moderate. Phone 195.



Grand Union Pool Room and Bowling alley

First-Class Tables and
best of equipment in
every respect. A com-
fortable place to spend
an evening.

Complete Line
Best Brands
Soft Drinks

First-class Barber Shop
in connection

SAM MOORE - PROPRIETOR

Send The Bulletin to your
friends—good as a weekly letter
and no trouble to you.

You Make no Mistake
when you advertise
in The Bulletin.

INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

SUNDAY SERVICES:
Morning, 11 a.m. Evening, 7 p.m.
Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.
REV. D. K. ALLAN, Minister.

FOR SALE

One Sorrel Gelding, broke single and
double and to saddle, quiet, good con-
dition. Frank Barringham, Coleman
Hotel.

PIANO FOR SALE—CHEAP

In first class condition—will sell on
reasonable terms to responsible party.
For particulars write Coleman Bulletin.

3rd

Comfortable Residence FOR SALE

All modern conveniences, with
bath room and fire place. Will
sell on reasonable terms to right
party. For further particulars
apply at

BULLETIN OFFICE

ALEX. M. MORRISON

NOTARY PUBLIC

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Reg. Births, Marriages, Deaths
Office Next Coleman Hotel.

THE PALM

Ice Cream Parlor.

Pineapples (Last week's season)

Watermelons Cabbage

Oranges New Potatoes

Lemons Green Onions

Grape Fruit Lettuce

Bananas Cucumbers

Cherries Coconuts

Canada Food Board License No. 9-1365

HUNTER'S

Pool Room

opposite the Postoffice.
Our equipment is of the
best, and every effort is
made to please our pat-
rons. Good line of Soft
Drinks.

McKeen Hunter - Prop.

Look Like New

The clothes that
come from our

LAUNDRY

go back to the own-
ers looking like new,
whether washed or cleaned
and pressed.

C. L. GOOEY
We call for work, and deliver it

THE

Cabinet

Cigar

Store

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

M. E. GRAHAM

PROPRIETOR.

At present mines in East Kootenay
are shipping double the quantity of
one to trail smelter than Rossland
mines are.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. H. Mercer bought a Chev-
rolet from the local garage last
week.

Pvt. "Billy" Jenkins spent a short
furlough in Coleman this
week.

Private Percy Unsworth is
on furlough with his parents in
Coleman.

At Coleman, on Saturday, June 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph Plant, a son.

Mrs. Geo. Smith and family
left this week to join Mr. Smith
at High River, Alberta.

J. F. Charlton, of the Calgary
Herald staff, was on a business
trip to Coleman on Monday.

H. Clifton, of Vancouver, has
been in town several day's sol-
icitng sick and accident insur-
ance.

Mrs. A. E. Tustian and baby
came to Coleman on Sunday
last and will reside in the stat-
ion house.

Mr. A. Siddons, of Lethbridge,
was a visitor to Coleman over
Sunday. His opinion of Cole-
man is very good and he says
he will spend a vacation here
shortly.

John McIntosh, a blind mem-
ber of the Western Federation
of Miners, was a visitor to the
meeting of the local Union of
United Mine Workers of Amer-
ica on Sunday.

American soldiers are playing ball
in France to keep their hand in
for the big game there. It is safe
betting it will be "some game" when
they get in it "over there."—Calgary
Herald.

Bible Students' Association along
with six of his headquarters' asso-
ciates, has been sentenced to twenty
years' imprisonment for conspiracy to
violate the espionage law. Uncle Sam
seems to have no doubt as to the
danger of this pacifist organization.—Cal-
gary Herald.

J. H. Wallace is arranging to ship
90 cars of cattle from Raymond and
Magrath on Monday to Manyberries.
Sheepowners are also arranging to
ship to the summer reserves in the
Crow, and will unload at Burmis. The
movement of wool has started and will
be heavy for the remainder of the
month. These are the principal fea-
tures in local rail transportation these
days.—Lethbridge Herald.

Edmonton and Calgary will have
among their exhibition features this
year, a demonstration of public health
work, under the direction of the public
health nurses recently appointed
by the government. It was at first
planned to have these health exhibits
at a number of the local fairs throughout
the province, but since the work
is only in its initial stages, it has now
been found desirable to confine them
to the two largest centres. At each
exhibition a space will be allotted to
the nurses, and talks on general health
lines will be given, together with a dis-
play of literature and posters.

The use of airplanes and gas as the
most practical solutions of the diffi-
culties of forest protection, was advo-
cated at recent meeting of the Quebec
Forest Protective Association at the
Windsor Hotel by J. B. Harkin, Dom-
inion Parks Commissioner.

Mr. Harkin, said: "It may be a vi-
sionary and I think that it is possible
to manufacture gas that could smother
the fire. I have visions of airplanes
dropping gas bombs on forest fires in
the not far distant future."

German Lies.

German lies are in continual circula-
tion throughout Canada. Scarcely a day
passes without some new tale.
Generally it is a story of malfeasance
on the part of a prominent civilian or
military officer. It may be a whisper
that some Cabinet Minister is hoarding
sugar, or that some well known
loyalist has an unsavory past, a doubt-
ful present, and the promise of a brus-
tome future.

Where do these rumors rise? Any
one knows, that they come from
the German agents living in every
considerable community in Canada.
Some may be salacious. Others may be
volunteer supporters of the enemy.
How do the stories become current?
By the carriage of loyal people, by
their habit of yielding to the gossip
impulse.

Men and women who do not bridle
their tongues are not desirable citizens
in time of war. The gossip-lovers
must know that the weird tales they
hear are not true. But they find a
dark pleasure and satisfaction in com-
pelling the eyebrows of their associates
to shoot up and form the arch of as-
tonishment. Thus the stories travel,
and weak-minded persons disturbed.

The man who hears a palpable lie will
be wise to demand proof of the whisper.—Toronto Daily News.

COLEMAN GARAGE

Auto Supplies and Accessories

Filtered Gasoline

Best Makes of Tires

One 1918 Used Chevrolet and
One Used Ford Car For Sale

Agents For

McLaughlin Cars

T. W. DAVIES

Funeral Director
and Embalmer

Headstones Supplied and Set up
COLEMAN Residence Phone 158 ALBERTA



PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.

Harvest Leave.

Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread
impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty
since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to
time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military
Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling
upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before
the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most
unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is
over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily
by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages
above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive
notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest
leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite asser-
tance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they
become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all
possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship
should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted
in two cases:—(a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the
man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father
killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for
such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only
remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other
brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently
in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or
their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in
separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted
in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother;
(b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as
the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an
invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship,
loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of
his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of
application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each
battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention.
The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply
for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application
form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In
the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional
leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his
civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Saving Food For Our Soldiers

Queries From Readers and Their Answers

Mrs. Win-the-War: In the first place you want to know what you can substitute for beef, do you? Well, the answer is simple. The British housewife has made beef such a staple in the average Canadian household that it is apt to wonder how it can get along without the usual quantity. Now we have come to the point where we have to carefully husband our beef. What then?

There are poultry, fish, eggs, beans and cheese which we can readily substitute for beef. I suggest nothing thereby. Perhaps you are aware that dairy produce yields 15 per cent. of the work-producing power of the nation. Besides, beef is not the only kind of meat on the market. There is a very willing hostess Mrs. Win-the-War who is just the sort of person one would expect to see the logic of using as little beef as possible and turning to the utmost advantage the abundant resources at her command.

Then, secondly, you want to know what you can grow to school your boys for breakfast instead of bacon. Of course, one cannot, but you give them cereals in any event. Eggs and cheese in any form are a great deal better for them than bacon.

Then what boy doesn't like pancakes and syrup? It is an excellent thing for those who live on the farm to give the boys sour milk, cottage cheese and the like. In most cases, when you give them buttermilk it is one of the finest things for growing children when you can get them to take it. Now go ahead and help win the war on the farm.

Mr. What: I have a problem. It is the use of packaged cereals. It's a much vexed question, isn't it?

As Mr. Hanna has now explained many times there was no intention on his part to be unfair to his business interests. The manufacture and sale of package foods has increased to such an extent within the last decade as to render difficult the purchase from retail dealers of bulk of many of the substitutes for wheat. This has resulted in a disproportionate increase in the prices of such foods when sold in the retail trade. The principal reason for the ordinance restricting the sale of certain package foods is that substitutes for wheat should be made available to the public as cheaply as possible in order to increase their use. By every way turning to the practice of purchasing cereals and cereal products in bulk, the people would be able to buy more cheaply and at the same time would be assured of a fresh supply.

"Inquisitor" wants to know why the food controller doesn't prohibit the distribution of grain for the blind in Canada. Well, she's a little late in the day with this question for under an order in council of August 1st the use of wheat for distilled spirits and for the manufacture of prohibited, except that the food controller may release the use of wheat in the distillation of alcohol for manufacturing or munitions purposes. A new order gives for food purchases considerable quantity of barley, corn and rye.

L.M.R.: It is very natural that you should wonder why ice cream stores are still open during these times. A good many people are thinking the same thoughts as yourself about it. But have you looked at it from this standpoint? The price paid for milk for direct consumption is much greater than can be realized from the product if made into butter and every dealer is confronted with the problem of utilizing in such a way as to avoid a heavy loss. The sunflower oil which is required to take from the product under the contract system in view. By using the surplus for ice cream the dealer is enabled to avoid losses that otherwise he would have to sustain either by reducing the price to the producer, or by an increase in price to the consumer. There you have the case in a nutshell. The value of the ice cream trade lies in the fact that the manufacturer obtained from this source enables the dealers to sell milk which is in demand by all, including the poorer classes, at a lower price than that at which there would be a sale if there was not some protection against loss on a heavy surplus of milk. Now which way would you have it? There is the future consideration that ice cream is necessary for the health. At present the problem is less aggravated than during the summer months.

Margery Daws: But don't you read the newspapers? Miss Margery Daws? Or hasn't the joyful news reached your ears that the food controller most assuredly has permitted the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine? I have been told that it will not exceed 30 cents so that you can hawk on retail 35 cents or thereabouts. Are you satisfied, Margery Daws? And, by the way, what those orders of the controller are for? I mean if they are not always enlightening reading. The woman who reads the newspapers carefully is learning something every day that directly affects her manager.

Plain Martha: It takes all kinds of people to make a world. We have Margery Daws wanting to know

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Do Your Hens Lay?

Convenient Record Form Can Be Had Free From Experimental Farm

A convenient and simple form to tell whether the flock is paying off or not has been worked out by the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This form, which may be hung up in the poultry house or the kitchen, each day records the number of birds. It also indicates space for recording the number of eggs and poultry sold or eaten, also space to note the feed consumed or taken from the farm, and column for entering cash receipts, expenditures.

This form is a convenient place to keep your poultry account, each month, and may be had on application to the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, free of cost, providing a duplicate copy is sent to the poultry division each month.

If you want to know what your hens are doing, write for them.

—Harry Ambrose. She is the most terrible prevaricator on the campus.

She—Oh, Ambrose, you're always so modest!



It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment removes the most令人讨厌的 sores and chafing, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good.

This is only one of the many ways Cuticura does its work. It is used for every day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post card: Cuticura Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

War May Be Decided On Wheat Fields

Farmers Place Is on the Land, Says President of U.F.A.

That exemption tribunals which take farmers off the land and force them to go to work do more injury to the cause of the allies than they could do in any other way, is the statement made by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in an interview on the food situation. Mr. Wood contends that the issues of the war must be decided on the wheat fields of the world.

"We in Canada are making a 'win-the-war' appeal and are thereby stimulating much enthusiasm," said Mr. Wood, "but are we using that enthusiasm in organizing our exemption tribunals, except to make our strength effective in helping to win the war? The food controllers are telling us in the most emphatic language that we must produce to the utmost limit, and the situation they are putting before us is justified by facts, the amount of food produced in Canada may possibly be the deciding factor in winning or losing the war."

Mr. Wood then proceeds to quote a number of statements made in the Canadian press by the tribunals for labor in which the situation is described as grave and the reduction in the world's wheat production pointed to as a reason for every endeavor to increase consumption and increase production.

Continuing, he said: "In the face of these facts we find many of our exemption tribunals taking efficient farmers off the land and forcing them to go to work. If we are to win the war, we must be decided on the wheat fields of Western Canada; for, so far as wheat is concerned, Western Canada is indeed the bread basket of the allies. The geographical position and shortage of shipping makes this an actual hard fact."

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Quality—First, Last and Always.

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Buy where you are sure of Quality Goods
at the Lowest Possible Price.

Flour!

Flour!

Flour!

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40 "	2.90	Whole Wheat Flour	\$.75
Graham Flour, 40 lbs.	2.95	Ogilvie's R. Oats, 8 lb. sack	\$.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 40 lbs.	3.00	Graham Flour, 10 lb. sack	\$.75

We have still a few 24 lb. sacks of White Flour at \$1.40.

Chicago & Southern Coffee, tin	.50	Wesson Oil, for Salads, tin	.80
Fresh Ground Coffee, 3 lbs.	.85	Pure Oil, 100% in bottles	.75
Paris Biscuit Starch, 2 lbs.	.35	Oils, plain or stratified, box	.15
Icing Sugar, per lb.	.15	Olive, plain, small size	.15
Griffins seedless Raisins, per	.15	Vine Camp's Chili Sauce	.40
kg.		Tomatoes, Standard of Eng.	
Griffins seedless Raisins, pkg.	.15	Butter, per lb.	.30
Cleaned Grapes, pkg.	.15	Shortening, per tin	.35
Silver Bar Prunes, per lb.	.20	Pineapple, Gold Brix, tin	.35
British Crum' in' Hops, 2	.25	Poaches	.30
pkgs.		Ontario Pudding, per tin	.30
Wheat Milled Flour, 1 kg.	.15	Butter, French, Vinegar, bottle	.50
Monk & Glasse Cust. Powder	.40	Welsh Grape Juice	.50
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, pkg.	.25	Lime Juice, per bottle	.50
Kellogg's Krembles, 2 pkgs.	.25	D'Amonte Tomato Catsup	.40
Kinnikinnick Corn Flakes	.25	per bottle	.40
Potato Flour, 2 pkgs.	.45	Clarks Tomato Ketchup	.40
		Clarks Lunch Tongue, tin	.40

Try Brookfield Butter and have satisfaction all the time.
Per pound, 55c.

Gilmores Quaker Bread—The Bread with the Reputation
—Always Good—Always Sweet. Fresh every day.
4 Loaves for 45c.

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Henderson Park, Lethbridge

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Mine Rescue Work and First Aid
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Under Auspices of the Canadian Mining Institute.

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Specialist to Calgary School Board

DENTISTRY

R. K. LILLIE, D.D.S., L.D.S. GRADUATE N.U.D.S., Chicago. Office hours: Coleman, morning, 9 to 12; Blairmore, 1 to 6; Evenings by appointment. Phones: both offices 33; Residence, 163.

B. P. McEwan was on a business trip to Calgary last week. Private P. Redgar who has been over with the 192nd is back in Coleman again with the wounded stripe on his coat.

Extended reference to the meeting of the directors of the McGillivray Creek Coal & Coke Co., held here on Wednesday, is held over to next week.

Some eleven members of the Coleman Rebecca Lodge paid a visit to the Pincher Creek lodge on Tuesday night. After the regular meeting the visitors were royally entertained by the Pincher Creek sisters, and returned home at an early hour in the morning delighted with their outing.

The soldiers from Frank Sauvartium were treated to an outing at Crows Nest Lake on Wednesday, the Automobile Club supplying the transportation, and an agreeable afternoon was spent by the boys. Messrs. Morrison, Hoskin, Chas. Ouimette and G. Riddell were the Coleman owners who made the trip.

The stallion "purchased" by Jas. Good is four years old instead of five as stated in last week's issue. The car of horses shipped by J. A. Smith to Lethbridge were all acquired at Mr. Good's ranch. The only fact we seemed to get correct was that the stallion was an exceptionally good one, and a credit to the district.

Lethbridge is inviting the people of Coleman to spend July 1st in that city. The programme of mine rescue work, coupled with extensive sports should prove specially attractive to residents in the Pass and there will undoubtedly be a good representation from here at Henderson Park next Monday.

An aged Toronto physician has been fined for having given out over 1,100 liquor prescriptions in one week at a dollar apiece. Members of the hard Drinkers Union of Toronto will sympathise with the doctor. He was to them indeed a friend in need. What they should do is club together and pay his fine.

Reduction in the German bread rations was responsible for a strike of 20,000 workers in a Mülheim munitions plant the other day. In other places too there have been strikes and demonstrations against the government. Can it be that the docile German people are actually becoming aroused?—Calgary Herald.

Mrs. E. McDonald entertained from 4 to 6 on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Leona McPherson whose marriage is to take place early next month. Many friends were present showing the great popularity of this young lady. The hostess provided a very dainty lunch being assisted by Mrs. A. M. Morrison. Mrs. John Tapson Jones received the guests. One of the prettiest features seen at any social affair in Coleman, was the novel manner in which the many gifts were presented to the guest of honor. Miss Ruth Morrison and Master Walter Gower being attached with red ribbon to a carriage in which sat little Miss McDonald literally buried among the many gifts brought by the guests.

TRUE ECONOMY

Lies in buying something that will yield a fair return for the money invested.

Invictus Shoes

Give full value every time, simply because honestly made, they will wear as only GOOD shoes can wear. You may buy lower priced shoes than INVICTUS—but when you do you are buying on a price basis with economy as a secondary consideration.

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Men's Work Boots

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For men wanting a boot for use where they require a boot that will stand a lot of hard wear we recommend this one made of heavy grain Army Leather in tan, have heavy double soles, sown and nailed, and bellows tongue to keep out the dust and dirt, the uppers are strongly sown with heavy threds, and are unfined, making a much cooler boot for hot weather. Sizes 6 to 11.

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Women's High Cut Boots

In Black, Grey, Mahogany and Patent, Prices from \$6.50 to \$10.00

Men's Work Gloves

We have stocked 10 dozen, 120 pairs, of Men's Work Gloves, made from the hide of the Sea-Lion. They are recommended to us as being the toughest and longest wearing Glove on the market. They are thoroughly waterproof and instead of hardening with the wet they become softer. The manufacturer guarantees them to us and we pass them to you with our guarantee that they prove satisfactory in every way or we refund the money paid for them.

The Glove is worth today \$2.25 a pair, but in order to introduce them we offer this first lot at per pair \$1.75.

Men's Clothing

When wanting a SUIT think of STYLE & CRAFT, then come here and make your selection and leave your order. We give you our word that you will be pleased with the clothes when you get them.

We show a nice range of Boys' Suits and Knickers.

Men's Underwear

Men's combination suits of underwear in fine Balbriggan \$1.50. Fine mixture of Wool and Cotton \$3.00. Stanfield, 60 per cent wool \$4.00.

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Print and Gingham \$1.25 to \$2.50. Childs Dresses in nice fancy check Gingham and Print, neatly trimmed, at prices One Dollar to Three Dollars. A new lot of Ladies' Waists in Crepe-de-chene and Georgette Biscuit. Apricot Maize, Flesh, Rose, At \$3.75 to \$7.50

CROCKERY

The latest addition to our stock of Dinner Sets is an English semi-porcelain in a neat conventional design of gold and brown. This is one of the most beautiful sets we have had and must be seen to be fully appreciated. It is on display in the west window. Other nice Dinner Sets at \$17.50 to \$35.00

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